

THE COLUMBIAN.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1885.

Victor Hugo, the great French poet, is dying.

A bill passed the Legislature on Wednesday appropriating \$5000, for a temporary hospital at Plymouth.

Among the appropriation bills that passed the house finally on Wednesday, was that of \$68,000 for the Danville hospital.

Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen died at his home in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, about half past five o'clock.

E. J. Phelps, the new Minister to England, landed at Southampton last Friday, and was warmly welcomed by the authorities.

Gov. Hill of New York has called the 4th session of the legislature to meet on the 1st of June, 1885, as required by the constitution.

The trial of Barton and Cunningham in London for causing dynamite explosions in the Tower and Westminster came to an end Monday, and resulted in conviction. Both men were sentenced to penal servitude for life. When sentence was pronounced both declared their innocence.

The usual semi-weekly conference of Drs. Shively and Douglas took place Wednesday afternoon at the residence of General Grant's house. The throat of the General was examined, and the doctors found no marked change. Some part of the swelling below the ear has subsided, and less pain is the result. Since Sunday the general has experienced none of the darting pains that last week centered at the ear.

The executive committee at Plymouth reported that on May 5, there were 841 cases of typhoid fever. Since that time the number has been reported making 905. There have been 55 deaths in the past two weeks, leaving 850 cases, 134 being convalescent. A majority of the sick are improving, but many are yet critical. Destitute families to the number of 246, are receiving aid. The total disbursements have been \$5,000. There were four deaths Wednesday afternoon.

Collector Chase's removal has given much satisfaction to those who did not like him. It is difficult for a revenue collector to make himself popular with the public. The collector should be abolished, because there is no longer any necessity for it.—Gazette and Bulletin.

The first part of the above is undoubtedly correct, but it has taken the Gazette and Bulletin a long time to find out that the collector should be abolished. Like all other republicans organs it thought there was necessity for all offices that gave employment to partisan officials, but when its party is kicked out, and the offices are being taken from the politicians it finds there is no longer any use for them.

The Dolphin, a ship built by John Loach for the government, is likely not to be accepted, as it has made four trial trips, and each time has failed to come up to the requirements of the contract. It will be sold to the private party without getting a hot bid. Most of the contract price was paid the builder by the republican Secretary of the navy, but things have changed now, and no more worthless vessels will be palmed off on the government. John Loach has made a fortune out of the ship building contracts with the government, and his work was always accepted without question, because he was every ready to return a portion of his enormous profits to the party that made him rich in the way of campaign subscriptions. The Chandler is now running the Navy now.

Mr. D. P. Morgan, of New York, has purchased the elegantly furnished residence of Senator Don Cameron, in Washington, paying for it \$95,000. Senator Cameron asked \$100,000 for the property, but the offer of Mr. Morgan's offer. He never liked the house, though he built it to his own tastes. He found that he had built his house too large and was dissatisfied with it from the time he first moved into it. There was a quartet of houses built in the immediate vicinity of the Cameron house, facing Scott street. They were all built at the same time. All of them have failed to please their owners. Mr. Windom, who was secretary of the treasury at the time, built the house opposite Senator Cameron's on the 14th of May that is a short time. For the past season it has been occupied by Mr. Blaine, who leased his own new house at Dupont circle. Minister Penland, then a Senator from Ohio, built another. He has since sold it, Mr. Robinson built a short distance to the north of Senator Penland. His house is understood to be for sale.

Logan Elected Senator. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator by the Illinois legislature on Tuesday.

The contest over the senatorship has been pending since the early part of February. The legislature at the outset was a tie on joint ballot, 102 votes—61 for Logan and 41 for Morrison.

General Logan was the republican caucus candidate. Congressman Morrison, the democratic caucus candidate, received 67 votes in caucus in 1884 for Carter Harrison and 4 scattering. The balloting began February 10, having been delayed by the inability of the house to organize. When the joint convention was to assemble the next day the republicans marched out of the house, and only the democratic senators went to the place of meeting. Several times General Logan received the full republican vote—101. Morrison did not care to vote, and it was not until the 14th of May that he was able to poll the full democratic vote. But as the republicans sat mute, the moratorium was broken, and after two ballots on that day Morrison's name was withdrawn. Judge Lambert Tree was taken up by the democrats, and polled their full strength. Meanwhile the proceedings have been brought to a standstill by the hand of death. A republican member died, but was succeeded by a new member of his own

political faith, and the dead lock was not interfered with. Finally, on April 22, a democratic member died, and three weeks later a republican was elected his successor. This gave the republicans 102 votes on joint ballot, to 100 democrats, and the election of a republican was only delayed by the effort to bring the whole republican membership in line for Logan or some other republican.

General Logan served four years in the lower house of congress as a democrat before the war. After the war he returned to the house as a republican, serving two terms. He was then, in 1871, transferred to the senate, and at the expiration of his first term, in 1877, was defeated for reelection. Two years later, however, he again secured a seat in the senate for the full term which closed in March of this year.

Fred Douglass's Pew. MUCH WORRIEMENT GROWING OUT OF HIS GETTING A SEAT IN THE PRESIDENT'S CHURCH.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—An effort is being made to prevent the fact of Fred Douglass to the First Presbyterian Church Sunday, and the principal reason seems to be that the President may leave the church and go elsewhere. There is no question that the congregation is very much agitated on the subject of the removal or retention of Douglass, and decisive steps will be taken at once. Some of the members of the congregation have urged not to make trouble by sending Douglass to the church, but Douglass, as the object will be accomplished quietly.

In fact, it is declared that Douglass is so much worried at the publication of Sunday's episode that he will not again set foot in the First Presbyterian Church. He declared that the only thing he gained now in his removal from office, and the indications are that a good Democrat will shortly take his place. There is no love for him among his own people, and they say that he is only getting his deserts for trying to force himself and wife upon the church, and the withdrawal of Douglass, as the object will be accomplished quietly.

The spot where the scaffold stood is now in a lawn tennis court, and the young ladies and gentlemen gaily disport themselves in the attractive game of tennis on pleasant afternoons they little think what a tragedy was enacted a score of years ago upon the very spot upon which they stand.

The rebellion led by Riel in Canada has collapsed with the capture of the leader, which occurred last Friday.

Louis Riel is a picturesque character. One of his parents was a French Canadian, and the other a half-breed Indian woman, so that he is a one-quarter Indian blood. His father was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but gave up an ecclesiastical life to become a leader of a half-breed rebellion against the Hudson Bay Company transferred its territory for \$1,500,000, the half-breed settlers on the banks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, alarmed lest they should be driven from their homes, which they and their families had occupied for many years, but to which there was often no legal title, organized with Riel at their head. They demanded the right to elect their own legislature and a free homestead and pre-emption law. The recently appointed governor of Manitoba was driven from the country by Riel's forces, and it was not until the summer of 1870 and the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley with British troops that the rebellion was crushed. Riel was captured and fled to the United States. Riel was banished for five years, and this ended the Red River Rebellion of 1869.

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A Tragic Belle.

DISCOVERY OF A FRAGMENT OF MRS. BURBANK'S SCAFFOLD—THE EXECUTION RECALLED.

From the Washington Star.

After the execution of Mrs. Surratt, the daughter of a laboring woman and her husband, Herold, on the 7th of July, 1865, near the old prison in arsenal grounds, the rough scaffold used in the execution was torn down and nearly all the timbers which composed it were used in the reconstruction of the buildings on the grounds, most of them going into the floor of the station. The cross-pieces, from which the ropes were hung, however, was removed by the master mechanic who was employed there and by him hidden under a big pile of old lumber. There it lay for nearly twenty years, entirely forgotten by those who knew what became of it. Last week, however, in working about the grounds, the veritable cross-piece was found and recognized by the man who hid it. He was aided in this recognition by the places cut away where the uprights were morticed to the cross-piece. A close scrutiny showed that the marks and the ropes which the conspirators were hung. The wood was soft pine and its fibres were readily compressed by the ropes. It might be supposed that relics from this scaffold would be eagerly sought for by relic hunters, but such was not the case. There seemed to be a dread of the usually unscrupulous class of touching or handling any of the material, the associations being too dreadful a nature. Some years after the execution a proposition was made to assist in a fair given by a charitable organization by having cases and other articles made from the remains of the scaffold, but as soon as the manager of the fair learned the origin of the articles the offer was declined with rather curt thanks. There is but little left at the arsenal to remind one of that memorable occasion. The old prison, where the conspirators were confined and tried, has been entirely remodelled, two complete houses having been made from it. One is occupied by General Ayres, the commander of the arsenal, and the other by the executive officer. The latter is the chapel part, where the trial was held. In 1867 the remains of the executed conspirators were removed to a basement in the grounds, and were placed under the flooring in the prison. That portion of the building is now used for a storehouse.

The spot where the scaffold stood is now in a lawn tennis court, and the young ladies and gentlemen gaily disport themselves in the attractive game of tennis on pleasant afternoons they little think what a tragedy was enacted a score of years ago upon the very spot upon which they stand.

The rebellion led by Riel in Canada has collapsed with the capture of the leader, which occurred last Friday.

Louis Riel is a picturesque character. One of his parents was a French Canadian, and the other a half-breed Indian woman, so that he is a one-quarter Indian blood. His father was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but gave up an ecclesiastical life to become a leader of a half-breed rebellion against the Hudson Bay Company transferred its territory for \$1,500,000, the half-breed settlers on the banks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, alarmed lest they should be driven from their homes, which they and their families had occupied for many years, but to which there was often no legal title, organized with Riel at their head. They demanded the right to elect their own legislature and a free homestead and pre-emption law. The recently appointed governor of Manitoba was driven from the country by Riel's forces, and it was not until the summer of 1870 and the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley with British troops that the rebellion was crushed. Riel was captured and fled to the United States. Riel was banished for five years, and this ended the Red River Rebellion of 1869.

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